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# PEACE NEWS

The only Weekly Newspaper serving all who are working for Peace

No. 8.

London: August 8, 1936.

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## WORLD PACIFIST CONFERENCE

### What International Justice Involves

PACIFISTS from eighteen of the more important countries of the world gathered in conference at Cambridge last week under the auspices of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation to "seek renewal of the spiritual power and real effectiveness of the peace movement".

Discussing the most important subject before the conference—"Justice and love as the foundations of a Christian world order"—the Rev Theodore Hume, of Chicago, showed that the establishment of international justice by pacifist methods meant

- Love for the aggressor,
- Condemnation of his aggression, and
- Removal of the causes of aggression.

### Applying Christian Principles

DURING the closing days of 1914 the Fellowship of Reconciliation was born in Cambridge, and in these dark and critical days it was appropriate that the International F.O.R. should again meet there. Representatives met from as far apart as Argentina and Czechoslovakia, South Africa and Sweden, and included seven from Germany and five from Italy.

The delegates were welcomed at Selwyn College by the Master (Dr. Chase), the Mayor and Mayoress of Cambridge, and the Rev. H. C. Carter. The sessions were presided over by the Rev. John Nevill Sayre (U.S.A.) and Canon C. E. Raven.

Dr. F. Siegmund Schultze, speaking on "The Lordship of Christ and totalitarianism", analysed the history and nature of State absolutism, and said only that State could survive which recognised greater values than itself.

Prof. Halford Luccock, a Methodist professor at Yale University, maintained that the Church, as well as the State, had to choose quickly between Christ and Caesar.

M. Pierre Raymond, a Christian Socialist from French-speaking Switzerland, gave the delegates much material for discussion with his description of social oppression and Christ's teaching about human personality. Dr. Hans Wirtz, now at Lucerne, but formerly chairman of the German Catholic Peace League at Aix-la-Chapelle, pleaded for a heroic stand for reconciliation in the very threatening atmosphere of Central Europe.

Mr. George Lansbury asked the British delegates to remember what he was always asking the public never to forget, that all peoples outside the British commonwealth have not a double dose of original sin. When he

was in America a prominent politician said to him

**if six great statesmen of the world would go to the Azores without any experts or newspapers they could settle the pressing concerns of men!**

Referring to Abyssinia he said that if he were similarly placed he would lay down all his arms.

After maintaining that the League of Nations had always failed when applying its coercive articles and always succeeded with its pacific ones, the Rev. Henry Carter pleaded for "staff talks" among the leaders of world christianity, because the Church still had the power to stop war.

"Whenever men discuss the class war, the totalitarian State, or industrial problems," said the Rev. Theodore Hume, a leading minister in Chicago, they are thinking of the central human problem of our generation—how to face and overcome evil in the world.

"The Christian pacifist does not look for an easy way out of the world's troubles. He says that there is a great price to be paid for sin. When we are trying to establish justice we must fulfil three conditions; we must

- "love the sinner,
- "condemn his sin, and
- "remove the cause of sin.

"The test of love is its response to evil and not its response to love". "But we must bring this down to brass tacks. Mussolini has done great evil, but when we are talking of sanctions let us realize that they imply something romantic and unrealistic because we always assume five things:—

1. that they should be effective;
2. that they should remove the evil desire;
3. that every person in the aggressor nation is guilty;
4. that the sanctionist countries are morally justified in using sanctions;
5. that it is a practical possibility for the nations to unite in time for the application of military sanctions.

"Since none of these implications can be fulfilled, sanctions are a dream that is not ethically justified.

"But the Christian pacifist has something positive to propose. We can in love treat with Italy and consider

### Direct Appeal to Herr

Hitler

Dr. Sheppard's Move

REQUEST TO SPEAK IN GERMANY

As from  
MONDAY  
(August 10)  
the address of the  
PEACE PLEDGE UNION  
will be  
96, Regent Street, London, W.1.

### THE PEBBLE IN THE POND

#### Widening Influence

Miss A. Ruth Fry, in "Pacifist's A.B.C.", likens a pacifist to a pebble dropped in a pond, making larger and larger circles around him of people whom he has inspired to the same belief. Everyday life offers constant opportunities for such propaganda, and Miss Fry offers the following practical suggestions as to how they may be used:—

Try to interest everyone you come across in the question, making them realize that the fate of civilization is the responsibility of every single person.

Reforms can only come from the people, no Government can initiate them without pressure from below. DON'T be a bore about it though!

Many people are the enemies of their cause, because they don't know when to stop, and have no humour about it.

Let people laugh at you for your zeal if they like.

Don't talk only to your friends but to assistants in shops, to bus conductors, to fellow-passengers in trains, to any fellow-human beings, anywhere, any time.

Urge them to work for peace, and to support the movement by signing Dick Sheppard's Pledge, or by joining a peace group.

her problems; we can acknowledge our own sin of imperialist wars and exploitation; and we can initiate the removal of the causes of evil and thus help Abyssinia's case.

"Pacifism is not a policy to avert the next war. It is a new way of life, through which alone war can be removed."

The Cambridge Guild Hall was full when a public demonstration was held.

M. Henri Roser (France) spoke on "Repentance" individual and national; Dr. Schultze said: "You British have always been great sailors. Will you again lead the world on the high seas of progress and peace?" and Mr. Lansbury upheld the firm conviction that both statesman and churchman would receive the allegiance of the world if they stated boldly their adherence to the gospel of our Lord.

The foundation of our pacifist faith lies in the belief that war is not only futile and bestial, but a sin against God and a blasphemy against the future of man.

War has now become so ineffective as a means of settling international disputes that we suggest that this fact should be recognized everywhere and that a constructive pacifism is alone capable of saving the fabric and soul of the world.

THESE words occur in a letter which has been addressed by Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard to Herr Hitler, as one who has "so often expressed in your speeches a willingness to strive for peace."



"It is often said in this country that the pacifist movement, especially that branch which is named the Peace Pledge Union, is harmful, since it weakens England, and in other countries such a movement would not be tolerated," says Dr. Sheppard in the letter. He goes on to ask

"whether you would allow me to address free and public meetings in Germany, at which I would attempt to say to the German people what is being said in England by the speakers who represent the Union of which I am chairman.

"I should ask those who attend such meetings to sign the same pledge as I am asking the people of Great Britain to sign—namely, I renounce war and never again will I support or sanction another, and I will do all in my power to persuade others to do the same.

"One other request may I make, and that is that those who attend such meetings in Germany, if you will permit them, shall not be penalized for their attendance.

"If you are good enough to allow me to speak in Germany after this manner I should be deeply grateful. The movement which I represent has already the signatures of a hundred thousand men in Great Britain, and within the near future, since women have now been asked to sign the pledge also, there will be something like two hundred thousand men and women pledged to work for constructive peace."

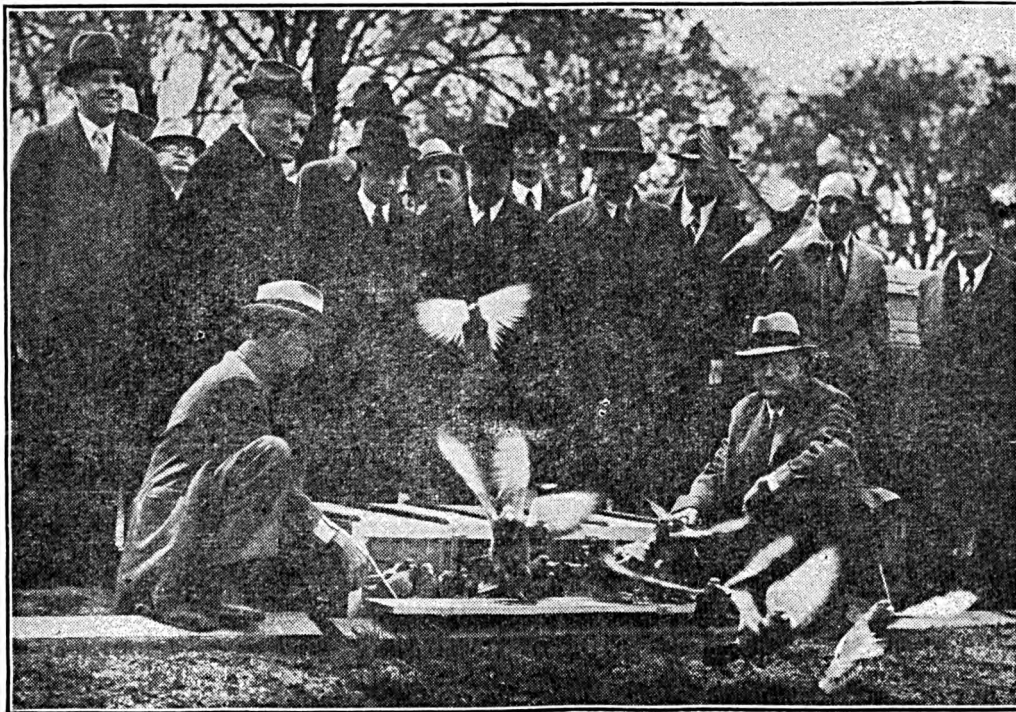
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## Pigeons of Peace

The United States Commissioner of Education and Assistant Secretary of State (John W. Studebaker and Francis Sayre respectively) releasing carrier pigeons in Washington as part of the Emergency Peace Campaign in America.

The birds carried a message from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Mayors of those cities within a radius of two hundred miles of Washington in which mass meetings were being held.



### Local Councils

#### CANON MORRIS AT NORTHAMPTON

##### Southend Effort for Funds

EVERY week an open-air meeting—and an open platform for all aspects of the peace question—is held by Northampton Peace Council, and on Thursday of last week the speaker was Canon S. D. Morris, of Birmingham.

With a background of the council's banners, prominent among which was the appropriate slogan, "Christ or war?", Canon Morris said: "If we renounce war we must renounce those things that ferment war—arrogance, imperialism; I believe that the imperialism of the British Empire is the gravest danger to world peace. The place of Great Britain is not in the witness box opposite Germany, but beside her in the dock!

"War is not so much a crime as a sin—a sin against God—and if we believe in the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God all war becomes civil war. I do not believe it will be any satisfaction to the people of Northampton to know that because bombs are dropped on them other bombs are being dropped on other women and children."

Miss Winifred English, the chairman, Ald. A. W. Lyne, and Mr. Stanley Seamark also spoke.

Southend and District has a very energetic peace council, consisting of members of the Labour Party, Communist Party, cooperative movement, and various other organizations, including the Universal Brotherhood for Peace.

This last organization was largely instrumental in their uniting on Wednesday of last week in the presentation of a concert in St. Helen's Hall, Westcliff, in aid of local peace funds.

Pupils of Madame Ziska's dancing classes, ranging from tiny mites of tender years to fully-fledged dancers and singers, provided the two-and-a-half-hours programme of excellent entertainment.

## THE LINGUISTS' CLUB

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### Peace Pledge Union

#### PACIFIST AS DEPUTY MAYOR

##### Toward the Million Members

The Deputy Mayor (Alderman A. Burrows) presided over a meeting of the Northampton and district members of the Peace Pledge Union in the Friends' Meeting House on Thursday of last week.

Canon Stuart D. Morris said that Mr. Duff Cooper had told him that the Government regarded war as not only possible but probable. On the other hand, said Canon Morris "The Peace Pledge Union is proceeding on the assumption that peace is inevitable; and our movement represents a denial to the Government that war is inevitable. We have told them that if they follow a war policy they cannot count on us."

He believed that a million members for the Union was no idle dream, and when that goal was reached no Government would dare to pursue a war policy.

Military and economic sanctions will be discussed at the next meeting, on September 17, of the Hammersmith, Fulham, Chiswick and Barnes team of the Peace Pledge Union. The need for "ratification" of signatures by members working for peace now was stressed by Howard C. Marten, who during the War went to prison for his beliefs, at the inaugural meeting of the team. There are 370 members in this district.

Beginning on September 23, meetings of the Sydenham team, together with any others interested, will be held regularly on the fourth Wednesday in each month. It is expected that out of these meetings there will arise subjects calling for more detailed study, and in that case there will be special meetings for the purpose. The leader is Benjamin T. Webb, of 15 Maitland Road, S.E.26.

### No More War Movement

A feature of the work of the No More War Movement in Birmingham is the lunch-hour meeting which is held in the open air every Wednesday in the Bull Ring. This attracts large crowds who would probably not otherwise hear the pacifist message. It is organized by the Birmingham Central branch of the Movement, and its youth group also holds open-air meetings in the evenings, but in a number of parts of the City.

### INTERNATIONAL PEACE CAMPAIGN

#### Making Britain Familiar with Four Points

The four points of Lord Cecil's International Peace Campaign are:—

1. Recognition of the sanctity of treaty obligations.
2. Reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreement, and the suppression of profit from the manufacture of and trade in arms.
3. Strengthening of the League of Nations for the prevention of war by the organization of collective security and mutual assistance.
4. Establishment within the framework of the League of effective machinery for remedying international conditions which might lead to war.

By the end of the world peace conferences which are to be held at Brussels and Geneva (the youth congress) in September the British organizers hope to have made this country as familiar with these four points as it was with the peace ballot questions.

As part of the plans which the conferences hope to work out for world organization and propaganda, these will be followed up in this country by a systematic campaign of reporting back by the delegates.

### "PATHS TO WORLD PEACE"

#### Fellowship of Faiths Gathering

"Paths to world peace" was the subject of addresses given in a varied programme presented by the World Council of the World Fellowship of Faiths in the gardens of Mrs. Clarence Gasque's house, "The Elms", Spaniards Road, Hampstead Heath, on Thursday of last week.

Other "paths" along which the same goal was sought were singing, dancing, the drama, and worship. Mrs. Clara Novello Davies and a choir in native dress gave selections of Welsh songs and among the soloists was Arnold A. Blake, who sang "Songs of many lands".

There were also oriental dances presented by Flora M. Fairbairn and two Indian plays, Rabindranath Tagore's "Suttee" and "Savitri", or "Love conquers all".

### BIG PLANS IN SCOTLAND

#### National Congress and

#### Youth Council

THE secretary of the French Popular Front, M. Robert Lange, is in Scotland this week-end at the invitation of the committee that is organizing the Scottish National Peace Congress.

The main purpose of the visit is to stimulate interest in the World Peace Congress. It was arranged that he should visit Dundee yesterday, Glasgow this evening, and Kirkcaldy and Edinburgh (under the auspices of the peace council) tomorrow.

Meanwhile, plans for the National Peace Congress are going ahead.

Signatures of prominent representatives of the municipal, political, ecclesiastical, educational, literary, and other sections of Scottish life are being sought for a letter

expressing the universality of the desire for peace; welcoming the decision to hold the congress; and urging all to support it.

Already delegates—of whom national organizations may appoint up to ten, district organizations and peace councils four, and local bodies and branches two—are beginning to be appointed.

#### LOCAL AUTHORITY HELPS

Special appeals are also being made, to and through all affiliated bodies, to meet the financial cost of such a congress, and

in at least one case a peace council has secured a donation of £5 from its local town council.

Appealing to every council to be represented at the next meeting of the Organizing Committee, which will be held on August 22 at 5 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh, D. Stewart, the hon. secretary, writes: "A great national peace movement is developing; but the practical and enthusiastic co-operation of every local organization is most necessary."

### ACTIVITY AMONG YOUTH

"War spells disaster to youth and to all youth organizations. It is therefore essential that these get together before it is too late."

This is the call to a conference of organized youth in Scotland sent out by the Scottish Youth Peace Council. It is to be held in Glasgow on August 22 to 23. On Saturday afternoon the conference will consider the draft policy and constitution of the proposed Scottish Youth Peace Assembly.

#### WORLD CONGRESS SUBJECTS

On Sunday the conference will divide into three sections to consider in detail the following main subjects to be discussed by the World Congress of Youth at Geneva:

1. Youth and the world society.
  2. Youth in the economic and social order.
  3. The moral, religious, philosophical, and other bases of peace.
- All youth organizations are specially urged to send delegates (up to four) in view of the seriousness of the international situation. A fee of 1/6 for each delegate will be charged to cover costs, and names and addresses of delegates must be sent in not later than August 15.

Full particulars are obtainable from Henry G. Rae, 34 Hill Street, Glasgow, C.3. Telephone: Douglas 3274.

Please mention

PEACE NEWS

when answering advertisements.



## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES SHADOWED

"Haunted" by Peoples Mandate

THE candidates for the Presidency of the United States are being "shadowed" wherever they go in their campaign tours!

Beginning with a national delegation to Governor Landon on Thursday of last week, the Western Hemisphere and Far East committee of the Peoples Mandate to Governments to End War is following the candidates around the country organizing delegates in each city to bring to their attention the popular demand for peace. It is hoped in this way to utilize the political campaigns to spread and organize peace sentiment.

The immediate objective of the organizers of the Mandate in the west is to secure five million signatures to present to the Inter-American Peace Conference when it meets in Buenos Aires in November. It is felt that

this conference offers a marvellous opportunity for peace people to secure some constructive action on the part of the governments of this hemisphere toward permanent peace.

But the campaign is world-wide, and the Mandate, having been circulated in fifty countries, will finally be carried to the principal governments of the world and to the League of Nations.

A report from the European Committee of the Mandate recently stated that they now have ten million signatures.

But this figure includes the membership of cooperating organizations—more than a million and a quarter in French ex-Service men's organizations alone!—and cannot therefore be compared with the million actual individual signatures collected in the United States.

One of the most active workers in the Australian campaign is Mrs. Edith Glanville, an honorary magistrate of Sydney, a delegate to many peace conferences, and President of the Sydney Quota Club.

For about a month now a committee has been at work in the Philippines. Twelve national women's organizations are cooperating with it and they have set themselves a goal of at least 200,000 names in these islands.

Thus the campaign is going forward with vigour all over the world toward the goal of a grand total of fifty million signatures. Signatures are secured

through organizations, by house-to-house canvassing, in markets, shops, and theatres, in factories and offices, at mass meetings, churches, trade unions, clubs, in response to articles in newspapers and magazines.

ments stop increasing armaments, use existing peace machinery to settle conflicts, and secure international disarmament and economic treaties. The first of these demands has already been presented to the President and Congress of the United States by delegations representing a number of the cooperating organizations, in protest against the greatly increased armament appropriations for 1937.

Seventy-four organizations altogether are cooperating with the Mandate Committee.

Three hundred Czechoslovakian delegates have already been appointed to take part in the World Peace Congress which is to be held at Brussels from September 3 to 6. Such is the interest in Czechoslovakia in this event that a large travel bureau is organizing cheap trips to the congress. The delegates themselves will travel in a special train.

## PROPAGANDA IN THE SKY!

Airman's Message to Parisians

### NATIONAL PEACE DAY

THE vast crowds which demonstrated at Saint-Cloud, near Paris, on Sunday to celebrate National Peace Day were brought together by every conceivable means. Indeed, some almost inconceivable methods were used to make the event known!

On two successive days, once for the benefit of those living in the east of Paris, once for those in the west, the airman Massote flew over Paris and wrote in white smoke in the sky the words "Paix, Saint-Cloud, 2 août".

Apart from ordinary publicity through organizations—the Radical Socialist Party, for example, invited its adherents to attend en masse—daily appeals for support of the event were broadcast from Poste Parisien and the screen too was used.

In the latter case, in the newsreel a scene was shown in which an ex-Service man gave a short speech to remind the audience of the "mobilization for peace" which was to take place on the occasion of the anniversary of the mobilization for war.

### FOREIGN SPEAKERS

Mr. Arthur Henderson, son of the late President of the Disarmament Conference, was among the foreign speakers at the Saint-Cloud demonstration, the French speakers including MM. Léon Blum, Pierre Cot, Frache (National Federation of French Cooperatives), Marcel Cachin, Guy Menant, Léon Jouhaux, and Francis Jourdain, Mme. Duchene, and Pasteur Jezequel.

Meetings were also held on National Peace Day in other parts of France, notably at Clichy, where women and ex-Service men were most prominent; Clermont-Ferrand, where the bishop,

FILL IN THE FORM  
ON PAGE 8

Mgr. Gabriel Piquet, is a supporter of the Rassemblement Universel pour la Paix; Perpignan; Lourdes; and Bourges, where the responsible committee includes such diverse organizations as the Nationalist Union, the Masonic lodge, and the International Red Aid.

## SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MESSAGES

Vying in Good Will

In Valparaiso, Chile, the "Circulo pro Paz" recently organized a contest among school children to prepare a message of good will to the children of all America.

About 19,000 school children took part. The best message of 150 words was sent to the Minister or Secretary of Education of each of the 21 republics in the Western Hemisphere to be published and broadcast to the children of all these countries. The message was based on the Christ of the Andes. The eight best messages were read over the local radios by the authors.

Another evidence of good will was recently given at a Rotary Conference with delegates from all the South American countries present. A friendship tree was planted in the Municipal Park in Valparaiso, each delegate bringing a kilo of earth. (Nofrontier News Service).

## TO END "HOPELESS DRIFTING"

Constructive Plan for New Foundations

Toronto (NNS)—Believing that we are faced with an opportunity of turning over a new leaf and bringing about action to end war, Nicholas Ignatieff made some constructive suggestions in an article in a Canadian weekly.

He holds that today we have an opportunity "to revise our policies and re-establish international law and security upon a sounder foundation," and suggests the following action:

1. Complete revision of the Treaty of Versailles on the basis of "no victory" and the substitution of an all-inclusive peace covenant for the present bilateral and multilateral agreements.

2. The abolition of all colonies; temporary tutelage by the League of those peoples "too backward to participate in world relations."

3. Opportunities for immigration for "surplus population."

4. Lowering of tariff barriers and easy access to raw materials.

5. A reformed League of Nations with all nations participating.

6. The gradual introduction of complete disarmament.

This programme, it is hoped, would end the "general, hopeless drifting towards another world war." "We have had these opportunities before, but our statesmen lacked the courage and foresight to use them."

"Let us not allow this occasion to slip by, for it might not recur again in this generation."

## "MIGHTY FORCES" OF PEACE

Contributing to New Humanity

The president of the Melbourne Peace Society, Mr. Charles Strong, has not only passed "the days of our years", but is even (perhaps "by reason of strength") more than four score years! Yet he continues to devote his energies to the cause, not only on behalf of the Peace Society, but also in connexion with the Church in Australia.

It was on behalf of the latter that he has just sent the following message to the Rassemblement Universel pour la Paix:

"We hope to see the dawn of a new era of human history when it will be generally recognized that militarism is slavery and that war debases men by its brutality."

"Then the mighty forces of science, the arts, and religion, the forces of intelligence and of the human heart will contribute by their full blossoming forth to the evolution of a new humanity."

## WORKERS HELP PEACE FUND

Collection in Factory

The employees of the firm of Renault-Billancourt have organized a collection for the National Peace Fund, which is being raised in connexion with the World Peace Congress. Forty-five subscription lists have been circulated in all the factory's workshops and

2,444 workers have put their signatures to the lists and turned over the sum of 2,793 francs to the peace fund.

## PEACE SENTIMENT IN TURKEY

Strong Desire, but—!

### FIRM ADHERENCE TO LEAGUE

Istanbul.

TURKEY realizes that it is on the edge of a volcano, and is conducting itself accordingly.

The general outlines of Turkish policy are simple; firm adherence to the League of Nations as the friend of small countries; a strong desire for peace, but the determination to be able to take care of herself in case of trouble; a strong rapprochement to English policy—particularly in view of Italian strength in Rhodes and the designs of Il Duce on southwest Anatolia.

The parliament has just voted 21,500,000 Turkish liras (about £3,400,000) for new aeroplanes, and is imposing an additional two per cent income tax.

In this land there is (outwardly at least) no "pacifist movement" based on personal refusal to participate in war; but the desire for peace is strong.

In the African conflict, most sentiment was with the Abyssinians, but heartfelt sympathy was frequently expressed for the Italian troopers.

Turkey had almost continuous war from 1912 to 1923, and nearly every male now over twenty-five years of age went through it himself, so that peace sentiment, in the sense of revulsion against the hardships of war for the common soldier, is a powerful factor in determining public policy.

Appreciation of the danger to Turkish peace expresses itself in many ways. One of the most vigorous is through humour and satire.

Yusuf Ziya, editor-in-chief of the leading Turkish humorous weekly, "Akbaba," reminds his readers of the famous humorous character, Nasreddin Hodja. When Nasreddin Hodja was told that a big tray of sweets was being carried by, he said, "What's that to me?" They told him it was being carried to his house, and then he said, "What's that to you?"

"Truly it is so with war," declares Yusuf Ziya. "It may be in Abyssinia, but there is not one of us who can say, as Nasreddin Hodja did, 'What's that to you?'"

(Nofrontier News Service)

## TASKS FOR THE "PEACE FRONT"

Czech President on the Outlook

"The peace front must pursue two tasks:

1. To make public opinion in all States understand that the safeguarding of peace is in our hands, but that war is not fatal;

2. That a disturbance of the peace in Europe, even in a place that seems to us without importance, can throw all into disaster."

These words were expressed by the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Benes, last week.

"In all countries," he said, "we ask ourselves the question whether Europe is not going straight for war. Today I have, more than ever, the conviction that Europe can avoid war and that she will avoid it."

"I am for the methods of peace in international relations, and I believe that these methods can be effective."

## PEACE NEWS

Editorial Office:

59 Waterfall Road, London, N.11.  
Tel: Palmers Green 5888.The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union  
Taking the Constructive Pacifist Position, but  
providing news, information and an open forum  
Serving all who are working for Peace  
August 8, 1936.LET THE PEOPLE  
SPEAK

**T**WO items in this issue may well be considered together. The one is the frankly imaginary statement of British foreign policy as it might be if our Government were really prepared to pay the price of peace. The other—which our opponents will doubtless consider to be about as unreal—is the letter which Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard has addressed to Herr Hitler.

But if, on the one hand, we remember that a goal must first be visualized before it can be reached, and, on the other, we lay aside both our prejudices and our deep dislike of Nazi ways, and realize that Hitler and the peace movement are agreed on the fact that the peoples have no quarrel, it will be seen that there is practical value in both these ideas. It is not necessary to believe that members of governments are recruited exclusively from the ranks of the wicked to appreciate that they are neither so likely to take the drastic measures that are required for peace, nor so ready to trust their counterparts in other countries, as are the common peoples.

It was ordinary Germans—men who killed our men, at that, and who were described to us as being at least as bad as we are now asked to believe Nazis are—who fraternized with ordinary Englishmen one memorable Christmas during the Great War. It was those in authority who stopped this unofficial step that would have brought peace.

Why should there not now be a similarly straight appeal direct from the ordinary people of Britain who want peace to the ordinary people of Germany who want peace? The answer is that there can be no such appeal, much less can it be effective, if we harbour the same attitude that governments, by their very nature, are virtually compelled to take—prestige for self, mistrust of others. Any such appeal must say, in effect "We understand your position, your feelings, your needs; we want you to understand our position, our feeling that we need to hold on to as much wealth and power as we can control lest someone else, feeling the same need, should deprive us even of bare necessities."

"We see that so long as that system holds there must always be wars and preparations for wars."

"But can't we agree that that is a cock-eyed way of doing things, and resolve here and now to use our strength, our resources, our heroism, and our capacity to bear pain, not in a ding-dong struggle against each other, but in a common battle against the forces of nature, so that our mere physical needs can be met out of a common pool without detracting from our more important work of seeking, each in our different ways, ever higher levels and expressions of the spiritual like of mankind?"

Christians, at least those my age, believe in the second coming of our Lord to establish his Kingdom. I think that city of God is going to be here on earth! God is giving us the opportunity to build a true civilized state, and, black as the outlook appears, now is the time this can best be done.—  
**George Lansbury.**

## Fighting by

## TURNING the OTHER

By FREDOON KABRAJI

## CHEEK!

**I**N the Indian civil disobedience movement of 1930 and 1931 Indians discovered a most effective form of sanctions: we tried a desperate experiment and found that it worked.

There had been precedents for our method before; but on the scale and in the thoroughness with which the 1930 movement was organized and carried through it was historically unique and unparalleled.

Starting as a protest against the iniquitous salt tax in remote coastal villages, it set fire to the baffled imaginations of the different peoples from end to end of the vast sub-continent, and although within the first fortnight of the word "Go!" the great spirit and conscience of the movement, Mahatma Gandhi, was safely locked up in prison by a startled Government, some hidden energy had been released from out of the depths of the subconscious of the sleeping giant that was once India.

Revolution! Of course it was—unless it was not also a double revolution: for everything had been turned up-side down! The non-violent character of the thing strangely enough made it so extraordinarily powerful, dynamic, irresistible!

**The mighty Government of India was dumfounded. The soldiers and the police were, as it were, thrown off their balance for quite a long time at first: for it seemed like aiming violent blows at something that wasn't there!**

What were they to hit? Were they to be made to look ridiculous in public? And yet they had to hurry up and do something about it.

Eventually, be it said to the credit of the diabolical ingenuity of the British Government in India, the movement was brought to heel. Any Government in the world would have done exactly the same, for they were fighting for their very lives. But by the end of six months their job had become nothing less than a second reconquest of India!

**A** rallying call came into politics in England about three months ago. What happened? Nothing. But, yes, there was a great spectacle: it was the spectacle of a great nation's elaborate public search for, and examination of, its conscience. Yet already in May we had learnt to know by heart our whole moral position with regard to Abyssinia and the League and the next war.

The history of clear thinking had already been made complete and brought up to date in tens of thousands of spoken and printed words!

## —PURSUING PEACE—

has been the constructive policy of

## THE WORKERS' MONTHLY

during the 10 years of its existence. The **Causes of War** have been consistently exposed and combated

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I confess I was "fed up" with this interminable torrent of protest and prayer meetings, crisply-worded Opposition resolutions, trenchant leaders in the "Daily Herald" and "News Chronicle" calling England to action. I wanted signs of sincerity in action as much as in the public who criticized as in the politicians who were criticized.

But what could the great British public do about it all? Then I thought of this idea of **FIGHTING BY TURNING THE OTHER CHEEK**, the idea of a mass civil disobedience movement for Britain on the model of the Indian movement of 1930.

**I**f the British people who have been of late weeks so greatly overwhelmed with the "shame and horror" of the "betrayal of Abyssinia" can be shown—let us say by "Dick" Sheppard and George Lansbury, Aldous Huxley and Dr. Maude Royden—what

Mr. Kabraji's articles in the Indian press at the time of the Indian disobedience movement aroused much public interest, while as sub-editor of an important nationalist newspaper in Bombay, and as "War Correspondent", he came into inside contact with the movement.

they might do to force the folk in high places to adopt the public will in the matter of a public peace agenda, will they listen, train, and organize—to act?

**That is, to-day, the test of their sincerity.**

Intelligent people to-day in England have been called "extreme pacifists". It is of vital importance to their position that they should not be understood to be also extreme cowards.

If they would wish to uphold their position morally and spiritually, as well as rationally, before the eyes of the world it has now become a thing of urgent need that they should prove that, far from being extreme cowards, they can be extreme heroes—in the cause of peace.

**Peace may be a matter of righteousness; but righteousness demands courage.**

How high this courage may soar was shown throughout the Indian movement when the jails swallowed up their daily thousands of non-violent activists for a year and the hospitals overflowed with their daily hundreds of lathi-mutilated heroes.

Many a strong man, even some white men, watching the heroic, brutal scenes of the great Indian struggle, had to turn their eyes away. The traditionally meek and mild Hindu had come into his own with a strange power to stand up and suffer—stand up to the tyrannies of an imperial Power in demanding some small rights—to live!

**A**ND what, the British sympathizer may ask, was the good of it all? That is a rather big question. Some politicians might reply, "Nothing". Other politicians might retort, "Everything".

**We Indians believe that our experience in standing up to suffer as so many of us did, insisting upon the recognition of our right to ask for more,—shocked us overnight into a nation.**

That alone was a great thing—everything. It was a war of peace.

We were fighting with a courage far greater than is needed to dash into a scrum where you return blow for blow. We were fighting by turning the other cheek—yet advancing, always advancing against the thunder of horses' hoofs and the sickening, dull thud of the murderous lathi on brittle bone and quivering flesh.

And we were doing this for a peace with honour.

**T**HE Indian struggle was an object lesson in the tremendous leverage of moral arguments—"Soul force against brute force," in Gandhi's own phrase.

**Far from being the extreme coward, the extreme pacifist was called upon to be the extreme hero.** This was the essence of the Gandhi doctrine that was revealed in action, in "active service," by Gandhi's non-violent volunteers.

And this must ever be the essence of any great peace drive: the readiness to pay, in determined and well-disciplined resistance, the price for the greatest thing that civilization to-day is fighting for—peace, collective security, the right to be righteous and at peace in a world threatened everywhere by the invading hordes of barbarism.

**Our war to-day is against the forces of cowardice, defeatism, cynicism, irresolution, and arrogance that sit in the seats of judgment and authority at Westminster and in Downing Street.** Against the people in authority we "extreme pacifists" have to apply our own particular form of sanctions by carrying a campaign of passive aggression and resistance to their very doors and into their very drawing-rooms, demanding their signatures to a peace agenda that embodies the real will of the people who stand for the whole League.

The method of non-violent resistance has been well described as "moral jiu-jitsu". It is a stilts that gets things done quickly and neatly where clumsier instruments would fail. As a corollary to sanctions applied from Geneva, I suggest that there is something to recommend in this method.

Well-led and well-drilled armies of British Satyagrahis under the banners of "Dick" Sheppard and George Lansbury advancing upon the citadels of vested interests—I can see the idea capturing the imagination of the whole world!

PACIFIST  
PAMPHLETS

State Housekeeping.

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Fear, The Dictator.

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Sanctions Junction, Change Here for Peace.

Pacifist's ABC.

The above can be obtained from  
the author, A. Ruth Fry,  
Thorpeness, Suffolk.

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ABRAJI

SPAIN AND THE  
WORLD

**"SURELY** Great Britain, Germany, and Italy must be in sympathy with our aims," said the Spanish rebel leader, General Franco, in an interview on July 29. Broadcasting a similar appeal from Seville on the same day, another rebel general said that if they were successful they would break with France.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote on July 30 that the impression was gaining ground in London that the loyalists were "more than holding their own", and added:

"The view is being aired (unofficially) that the complete aloofness of the British and French Governments may have to be abandoned if, after a time, the conflict becomes too appalling and threatens to produce international complications.

"The view taken here, now as before, is that even a loyalist victory will mean such an ascendancy on the part of the extremists that the Spanish Government will not be able to retain its present moderate character, and that communism and 'anarcho-syndicalism' will prevail in many parts of Spain. This is not saying that an insurgent victory might not, in the end, have a similar result.

"What is feared here is that the spread of extremism in Spain may affect Portugal. The view taken here is that the Portuguese 'dictator', Senhor Salazar, has brought his country to a state of order and stability such as it has not enjoyed for many years. . . . The whole development of the Portuguese Empire under Senhor Salazar is regarded as so favourable here that any disruptive influences would be deeply regretted."

Three Italian aeroplanes which crashed on French soil on July 30 were found to be carrying machine guns, and the pilots said they were "on a mission" to Spanish Morocco, which is in the hands of the rebels.

The French newspaper "Intransigeant" received on July 29 a message from Spanish Morocco saying that the first of a series of twenty German three-engined Junker aeroplanes had reached Tetuan, the rebel base, and that twenty Caproni aeroplanes from Italy were also expected there.

It was reported on July 31 that the rebels, claiming to have set up a government, had "dismissed" all the ambassadors and heads of Spanish missions abroad and had asked some foreign governments (in particular the Danish Government) to recognize the new "government". On the same day it was announced that the British Foreign Office had received a telegram from rebels in Burgos informing it of the setting up of a "Committee of National Defence".

The essential paragraphs in a communiqué issued by the French Government on August 1 read:

The French Government are taking steps to enforce all measures likely to cut short the troubles in Spain and to prevent the development there of foreign activities of which the consequences would be prejudicial to the maintenance of good international relations.

With this object it has decided to address an urgent appeal to the principal Governments interested for the speedy adoption and rigorous observation in regard to Spain of a common rule of non-intervention.

The French Government have, for their part, observed up to now in the strictest fashion the decision not to authorize any exports of arms for Spain, even in execution of contracts made before the beginning of the troubles in this country.

It was reported on August 2 that four German warships were in Spanish waters.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
IN BRIEF

## GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on July 29, Lord Ponsonby asked if the Government would put forward a proposal for the elimination from the articles of the League Covenant of any obligation on the part of member-States to resort to the use of military force.

It was fallacious he declared to imagine peace could be secured by armaments. He believed in the round table, though he knew it was laughed at because it was not spectacular. The exchange of ideas was far more profitable than the exchange of shot and shell, and persuasion was in the long run a far more powerful weapon than any bombardment.

## HELIGOLAND.

Mr. Eden stated in the House of Commons on July 29 that, following inquiries, it was "understood that the island of Heligoland was being fortified", but that "an individual matter of this kind . . . should not be raised at a moment and in a manner which might react unfavourably" on the pending negotiations for a general settlement of European affairs.

## ITALY.

The raising of sanctions resulted in a little Italian fruit being brought into London, but there are more than £1,000,000 worth of outstanding debts, while a further sum of more than £8,000,000, is due to France.

## LOCARNO.

It was announced almost simultaneously from Rome and Berlin, on July 31, that Italy and Germany would take part in the proposed five-Power conference. Both countries stressed the need for preparation by "an exchange of views through ordinary diplomatic channels".

## NAVAL TREATY.

Russia has declared her adherence to the London Naval Treaty of 1936 whereby a limit is placed on the size of battleships and submarines. It is now expected that Germany will fall in line, and that Italy will follow.

## Palestine

## TERMS OF INQUIRY

**A**FFAIRS in Palestine are to be inquired into by a Royal Commission which is

"To ascertain the underlying causes of the disturbances which broke out in April;

"to inquire into the manner in which the mandate is being implemented in relation to the obligations of the mandatory towards Arabs and Jews; and

"to ascertain whether, upon a proper construction of the terms of the mandate, either the Arabs or the Jews have any legitimate grievances on account of the way in which the mandate has been, or is being, implemented."

If the Commission is satisfied that any such grievances are well founded it is to make recommendations for their removal and for the prevention of their recurrence."

The Commission will not proceed to its task in Palestine until order has been restored. When Mr. Ormsby-Gore announced the setting up of the Commission in the House of Commons on July 29 he neither denied nor confirmed the belief that there will be a suspension of Jewish immigration while the inquiry is proceeding.

It was officially stated that no Member of the House of Commons had been included because to give each party fair representation would unduly swell the Commission.

## IT SEEMS TO ME . . .

by Ampersand

## Wings Over Spain

**L**AST week I lunched with a man who was leaving London at 18 hours notice to try to get an aeroplane over the fighting area of Spain. He knew no Spanish at all; his companion could ask for a fried egg. We agreed that the old phrase-books needed a new section beginning:

"Please conduct me to (away from) the theatre of war."

Anyhow, his reason was to obtain an eye-witness account of the struggle. At least, that seemed the reason till, with a revealing light in his eye, he suddenly thumped the table. "Jove," he said, "I'd love to be in it, in the middle of it; wouldn't you?"

This man is keenly intelligent and a convinced pacifist. But he is also a born man of action, with a natural streak of daring and love of risk. At a time when individual conscience was less developed he would have been the most brilliant kind of soldier. To him this dangerous reconnoitre with a one-in-three risk of being shot down was a real godsend.

## Action for Pacifists

**T**HE conversation made me ponder. It's easy for people with bland and placid natures to be pacifist.

It is at present more difficult for those who are active, risk-loving. What excitement can we offer the storm-troopers of peace?

The Wells idea ("Shape of Things to Come") of World State airmen spraying belligerent chieftains with

"peace-gas" and benevolently disarming them while they sleep, is attractive at first sight. But as yet the organization is lacking. And in any case, would the bullies be any more convinced about the beauties of peace and cooperation when they woke up?

There is, however, one occupation that will provide all the action and excitement to be wished if trouble breaks out. It is that of first-aid man.

**Every pacifist who wants to be more than passive might well take a first-aid course now, study the setting of broken bones and the use of a few simple drugs. Your wounded combatant wants a new hope as well as a new bandage; your convalescent is sensitive not only to medicine but to ideas.**

There is another point. The man in white goes unharmed—not because of any Red Cross code, but because he is too useful to kill.

## More Veterans

**T**HE other week I mentioned the American "Veterans of Future Wars". Since then the joke has been elaborated.

The latest affiliated society is the Harvard "League of Yellow Journalists", pledged to provide the atrocity stories of the future.

Did I say latest? At Vassar (the American Girton) they now have a group of "Gold-Diggers of Future Wars", whose mission in life will be to sit on the knees of any prosperous munition-makers then available and drink champagne with caviar sandwiches!

There are no "IFS and BUTS" in  
the pacifism of

## THE FRIEND

The Quaker Weekly Journal

It seeks heartily to co-operate with the whole Christian  
Pacifist movement.

The interests with which it deals are much wider than  
those of one section of the Christian Church, and news  
and articles covering a wide range of activity appear in  
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## The Drama

### CHINA, ANCIENT AND MODERN

The history of the theatre in China goes back to the sixth or seventh century B.C., during the time of their great philosopher, Confucius. It was about that time that acting received the patronage of royalty and the Imperial Actors have, since then, been considered of a high rank in Chinese society.

Whereas, in England, it is the modern play that is the financial success, in China it is the classical play that is the more popular. One notable exception to this was *Journey's End*, which was produced in Peking about three months after it was first seen in England.

An example of the power of the Imperial Players occurred in 1,000 A.D., when the population was heavily taxed, about 50 per cent. of the earnings having to be paid to the State. The Players produced a play to show how ridiculous was this state of affairs. In this satire everything was done fifty-fifty: the players

acted only one half of each line, reading the other half;

used only one hand for gestures; and

later in the play they all stood on one leg!

It was so perfect a satire that the Government were forced to modify the taxation.

In Peking there are thirty to forty theatres and only four cinemas; but in Shanghai there are very few theatres and an excessive number of cinemas

Please Order Your  
**PEACE NEWS**  
**EARLY**

showing bad films. Here is distinct reversal of the Chinese traditional love of the classics brought about by westernization!

JOHN ATHEY.

## Introducing the

### ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Started in America in 1905, this organization is an international association of business and professional men, and has for its motto: **Service Above Self.**

The objects of Rotary are:—

1. The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.

2. High ethical standards in business and profession; the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations; and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

3. The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life.

4. The advancement of international understanding, good will, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

It is non-religious and non-political. Its unit is the club, comprising one representative only of each distinct occupation, thus representing a cross-section of the community. Rotary has 3,900 of these clubs in 78 countries, with a total membership of 163,000. More than 400 clubs, with a membership of 19,000 are in Great Britain.

Its publications are *The Rotary Wheel*, monthly, and *Service in Life and Work*, quarterly.

The General Secretary for Great Britain is:—W. W. Blair-Fish, Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

# RECENT PUBLICATIONS

## BRIEF REVIEWS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

**BERTHA VON SUTTNER and the Struggle to Avert the World War.** Caroline E. Playne. Allen & Unwin. 8s. 6d.

This is the story of a remarkable woman. By birth and upbringing she belonged to the most military-minded circle of old Austria. Yet it was she who startled the world with the great novel *Lay Down Your Arms*. Later in life, when threatening war seemed about to culminate in a world conflict, she led the struggle to avert the catastrophe.

**WORLD POLITICS 1918-1936.** R. Palme Dutt. Gollancz. 5s.

Mr. Dutt writes this thorough examination of the maelstrom of international affairs since the Great War from the socialist standpoint, and the conclusion he draws as to the interrelations and antagonisms of imperialism, capitalism, and war lead him to stress the need for international working-class unity. The main value of this book to peace workers undoubtedly lies in the amount of useful material, facts, and quotations included in its 360 pages.

**THE CHRISTIAN ANSWER TO THE PROBLEM OF EVIL.** J. S. Whale. Student Christian Movement Press. 2s. 6d.

This reprint of a recent series of broadcast talks by the principal of Cheshunt College, Cambridge, deals with the age-old problem of reconciling the Christian ideal of a loving, all-powerful God with the established existence of suffering and injustice, a problem which is intimately linked with the questions of war and peace. In the first chapter Mr. Whale considers the four principal schools of thought on this subject, namely, determinism, the non-existence of evil per se, the doctrine of Satan, and non-theistic evolution, and in the concluding chapter he answers briefly the 500 letters received from listeners. A short but useful bibliography concludes a valuable addition to the library of the student of humanity.

## Suggestions for

### RUNNING A DEBATING GROUP

Groups should be sufficiently limited to permit every member to take part in the discussion.

The proposing and opposing members should be chosen arbitrarily and asked to prepare as strong a case as possible for presentation at the next meeting. This method ensures the searching out of possible objections to the proposition and thus produces a philosophy which is not easily displaced by criticism.

A suggested time-table allows 10 minutes each for proposer and opposer and 5 minutes each for their seconds. Three minutes is allowed to each member of the audience for his contribution to the discussion and 5 minutes each to proposer and opposer for summing up before the proposition is put to the vote.

The peace problem bristles with suitable subjects for debate. Here are just two suggestions of a somewhat unusual kind:

1. That expenditure on armaments as an insurance against trade disorganization is non-economic.

2. That the abolition of armaments would react favourably on unemployment figures.

THE PEACE NEWS Information Bureau willingly offers its assistance to any such societies. Address:—12, Upsdell Avenue, London, N.13.

**REBEL RELIGION.** B. C. Plowright. Allenson. 5s.

In this study of the Christian view of community, the author discusses the nineteenth century ideas of the meaning of life, progress, and democracy, and how those ideas broke down. He then examines the communist and fascist ideas of today in the light of what he believes Jesus meant by the Kingdom of God. As a result he finds that communism and Christianity roughly coincide in certain respects while differing in ultimate objects, but that fascism and

## YOUTH PEACE COUNCILS

Continuing our directory of federating youth organizations, the following list covers the

### LONDON AREA

(Secretary: M. R. Garner, 30 Cranford Avenue, Palmers Green, N.13).

**EALING.** C. W. Hart, 14 Inglis Road, W.5.

**HENDON.** G. E. Beeby, 41 Stanway Gardens, Edgware, Middx.

**LAMBETH.** C. E. Gibson, 25 Dalmore Road, West Dulwich, S.E.21.

**LEYTONSTONE.** F. Glanville, 12 Marlborough Road, E.15.

**CENTRAL LONDON.** Miss M. Boutflower, 21 Blomfield Road, W.9.

**PADDINGTON.** H. E. Bonsall, 25, Durham Terrace, W.2.

**STEPNEY.** I. Field, 251 Romford Street, E.1.

**WALTHAMSTOW.** A. Bold, 47 Longfellow Road, E.17.

Christianity has not produced a civilization based on Christian principles, Mr. Plowright goes back to the time when the Church first allowed the State to control its secular activities. He also points out that while teaching the wrongness of sin, the Church has neglected to teach the wrongness of fear.

Finally, the author suggests how Christians might work out what must come—a community based on the sharing of resources and the cooperative production of wealth.

**PEACE.** National Peace Council. 6d.

Every summer the monthly journal of the National Peace Council appears as a double number for the months of July and August for the purpose of reporting at some length the speeches made at the same organization's national congress. The publication dealing with this year's event at Leeds is better than ever, though that is largely a reflection of the character of the congress.

In addition to the fairly lengthy reports of the main speeches—in themselves not only interesting but a valuable record of opinions and proposals—there are the views of the chief participants in the various discussions among the delegates. The important 13-point statement of objectives agreed upon at the congress, which is to form the basis of the National Council's future policy, is given in full.

A special feature of this year's special issue is a "Who's who" of contributors.

**THE PACIFIST AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.** Rev. Henry Carter. Epworth Press. 2d.

This is the speech which the secretary of the Methodist Temperance and Social Welfare Department made to the National Peace Congress at Leeds on June 26, and it has been published for the Methodist Peace Fellowship, of which Mr. Carter is the chairman.

(continued at foot of next column)

## FACTS AND FIGURES

### STEEL

France's fear of Germany is well known, yet the French steel lords delivered to Germany about 75 per cent of the iron ore and steel used for new armaments. In reply to a question in the French Chambers, the French Finance Minister declared openly that in 1935 France delivered 580,000 tons of iron to Germany as against 240,000 in 1930.

Joint German-French ownership of steel and munitions plants is common on the Franco-German frontier. For example, the Burbach steel plant in the Saar region is owned by the Luxembourg trust "Arbed" (Acieries Reunis de Burbach, Eich et Dudelange). The principal stockholder in this firm is the French munitions king Schneider of Le Creusot.

This French-owned company in Germany produced 700,000 tons of steel in 1935 and employed 1,600 more workers than a year ago when the region had not yet decided its fate by a plebiscite.

### WORLD AREA AND POPULATION

According to a table published in the "Economist" of October 26, 1935, the British Empire and Egypt comprise 27 per cent of the land area of the world, inhabited by 25 per cent of the world's population.

Corresponding figures for the remainder of the world are:—

	Area per cent	Population per cent
French Empire	9	4
Dutch Empire	2	3
U.S.A. & dependencies	7	7
U.S.S.R.	16	8
Rest of world	39	53

Within the British Empire itself however, there is no uniform density of population. Out of a total population of 511,612,000 about 353,000,000 live in India.

### WAR METHOD AT SEA

This, according to the "Daily Telegraph" of July 24, is the war-method procedure "when, as has happened at Gibraltar in the last few days, foreign warships or aircraft enter territorial waters or threaten to endanger British shipping or property."

First of all, "it is the duty of vessels on guard to fire a blank shot as a warning. Should this signal be disregarded, it is their duty to put a shell across the bows of the offending ship. Should the latter ignore the second warning, she is liable to be fired into without further notice."

"But such a drastic measure would, of course, be resorted to only in the gravest emergency."

### THOSE BATTLESHIPS WILL COST

At least £6,000,000 each will probably be paid for the two new battleships to be laid down early next year.

When built, however, nearly another £500,000 a year will be required for upkeep (excluding pay).

In addition, there is always the possibility of an extensive (and expensive) refit being required in a few years' time. This happened in the case of H.M.S. "Barham" not long ago, and cost the taxpayer £1,000,000.

(continued from preceding column)

Beginning with a conviction, the author goes on to deal with the League under the test of experience, setting out both its failures and its "public services", and indicating the way forward. But most valuable of all, and the thing for which alone the pamphlet would be worth buying, is the section putting forth concrete proposals for actual discussion by the Powers with a view to establishing a new system of peace for the world NOW.

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## As it might be—I

## BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

THE renunciation of war as a method, (the Foreign Secretary emphasized) is the whole basis of the League system. The nations have realized that that renunciation is a matter of urgent necessity . . .

We are conscious that this renunciation entails not the mere settlement of quarrels that have become acute, but conference in a calm atmosphere for the investigation of any genuine grievances and maladjustments which are hindering the prosperity or legitimate development of any country.

The British Government are therefore calling for the immediate summoning of such a conference and are prepared to make sacrifices — if, indeed, measures which will mean the establishment of peace can be called sacrifices — to promote the welfare of all peoples.

To give effective proof of our intentions, we have decided to begin at once progressive reductions in all branches of his Majesty's forces, and, concurrently, reductions in armaments of every category. The employment of men displaced by these measures will be the constant care of his Majesty's Government.

★(Last week we summarized the official statement in Parliament of Britain's foreign policy. Above we publish the first of a series of extracts from imaginary speeches in "the House", published in last week's issue of "The Friend", putting forward a peace policy for Britain. It is by Mrs. K. E. Innes, secretary of the Friends Peace Committee.)

MANUFACTURING HATRED  
—and Munitions

Paris (NNS)—French papers are reporting that an English Conservative Member of Parliament had been travelling widely in Germany and everywhere he had asked two questions:

Do you want War? and  
Do you hate the French?

The replies, as reported, showed that 90 per cent of the Germans did not want war and that the same 90 per cent hated the French. What else can the French do in the face of this overwhelming hatred of their neighbours except to arm still more?

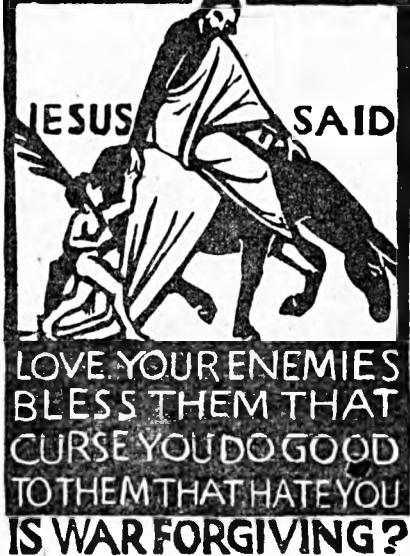
It is also reported that Schneider-Creusot, the great munitions manufacturer, is spending more than 50,000,000 francs a year for propaganda purposes.

YOUNG CANADA'S  
VIEW

"The average high school boy does not know what the letters 'O.T.C.' stand for", writes Basil A. Fletcher, referring to young Canadians, in an article in "The Friend".

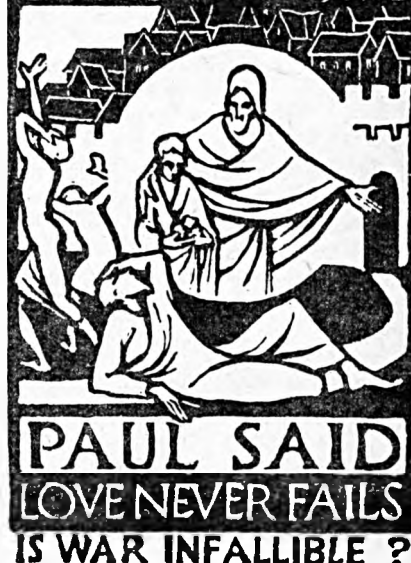
This is only one example of the genuine absence of the war mentality in Canada, the result of which is that "to the young Canadian the business of settling disputes between nations by fighting seems even more grotesquely insane than to the young European."

This in turn, however, tends to produce the view that war is a European disease from which Canada must be isolated, instead of a desire to seek to remove the causes of war from the whole world.

SEDITIONARY LEAFLET NO3  
PALESTINE c 30 ADHAVE YOU SEEN  
THESE POSTERS?

THESE two drawings by S. Langford Jones have been made into posters which are among the latest (all 3d. each) available from the Friends Peace Committee, Friends House, Euston Road, London N.W.1.

They are selected from a series which are collected in an attractive booklet available from the same committee at 6d. and entitled A Peace Portfolio.

SEDITIONARY LEAFLET NO7  
EPHESUS c 56 AD

## CONDITIONS OF PEACE

Interviewed during her stay in Paris by a representative of the Agence Télégraphique R.U.P., Mrs. Perkins, the first woman Minister of Labour in the United States, declared:—

"I think that all women ought to evolve toward a human type so generous, altruistic, and clear-sighted that it could render war impossible and peace inevitable. We ought to begin with ourselves to create the conditions necessary for the safeguarding of peace."

POLISH WOMEN SUPPORT  
WORLD CONGRESS

"As mothers and citizens, women desire peace. At a time when world peace is menaced by fascism only the attitude of the masses can resist a bloody massacre."

In these words the Society of Women Workers' Circles in Poland declares its adhesion with enthusiasm to the Rassemblement Universel, in the belief that the World Peace Congress will consolidate the forces of the masses.

## WHY QUAKERS ARE PACIFISTS

The witness to peace is integral and fundamental to the religious life of the Society of Friends, and has been so from the beginning (says John Hoyal, in a series of articles in "The Friend" on The Foundations of our Peace Testimony, of which this is a summary.)

The reason for this is that the spirit of God dwelling in man is the spirit of the God of love revealed in Christ. For this reason it is of urgent importance that we should continually return to a consideration of the manner in which the spirit worked and spoke through Jesus Christ, because this will still be our standard of the same Spirit's action and words.

Christ lived in a subject nation, under a grinding foreign imperialism. Throughout his ministry his followers were eagerly looking to the day when he would declare himself as a revolutionary leader.

Yet he consistently refused all such promptings as temptations to turn his back upon God and God's way of saving humanity; and finally he allowed both himself and his country to be crucified.

It is well that we should attempt to reconstruct the political issues which gathered around the passion of Christ.

The details of the siege of Jerusalem, the most dreadful in history, and of the deliberate murder of the Jewish national life, worse even than the murder of Abyssinia, must be read in Josephus. Jesus, as he died, saw them coming; and he knew that he could have prevented them.

Here, then, is the gist of our peace testimony. The problems of war and of imperialism are pressing enough, as we all know, in our own day. But they were more pressing then.

If ever force was justified; if ever violence, rationed on a minimum scale, was "righteous", it was then; used, as it would have been, by the Son of God for the prevention of the murder of the Jewish nation.

Yet Jesus refused to use it. He went unresisting to his own death. He permitted the siege of the year 70 rather than use force for its prevention.

The same principle applies to a third great problem, still urgent amongst us, that of poverty.

Wherever and whenever, in relation to these problems, the way of force, under whatever disguise (for example under that of international sanctions or of armed revolution), is suggested as a solution, whatever else we may say, we must definitely and immediately declare, "That is not the way which Christ would have chosen."

## BASIS OF TESTIMONY

But we are constantly asked nowadays, "What is the use of harping back to the example of someone who lived two thousand years ago, in a different continent, under a different world order of culture and civilization?" Our reply to this query is, firstly, that the psychological environment—hatred, fear, the spirit of violent oppression—was the same (only more so), and that this is the only aspect of the environment which really matters if you are discussing an obviously psychological problem; and,

secondly, that we believe in the Holy Spirit of the God who is Love, and that the Holy Spirit cannot speak dividedly.

The ultimate reason for our peace testimony may be summed up thus, "Christ died on the Cross rather than use force to save himself and his country from atrocious murder. We believe the way of the Cross to be the way for us also."

But we are then confronted with the earnest soul who says, "Mussolini is murdering Abyssinia. His action is sub-Christian. We live in a sub-Christian world. Mussolini must, therefore, be tackled by sub-Christian methods."

For us the example of Christ is surely still clear and final. The way of force is not his way, and never can be, whether the agency using force is an Entente or a League.

We must live faithful to his truth that there is a Spirit beyond all war, and that community-life may be built amongst mankind on the basis of that Spirit's working.

## Films

TO COMBAT TENDENCY TO  
REACTION

Though formed in only a small way, the Vanguard Film Association has the great object of combatting in some measure the reactionary tendency of present-day films.

The immediate aim of this new body is the production of films which, by their art and entertainment, will bring to those who see them a vivid understanding of the lives and problems of the peoples. The promoters believe that only good film is good propaganda.

At the moment they are actively engaged in the production of two pictures, one dealing with unemployment, the other with peace. It is hoped that they will be available toward the end of the year.

The Vanguard Studios, which are situated at 28 High Street, Camden Town, London N.W.1, are open every evening after 7.30 and on Saturday and Sunday afternoons as well, during all of which times visitors will be welcomed. Both individuals and organizations can join the association at a small fee.

The Secretary is Ruth Orbach, of 90 Dollis Hill Avenue, London N.W.2, and the vice-presidents include Mr. D. N. Pritt, Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard, and Miss Dorothy Woodman.

## AND NOW—

Turn over and →  
Fill in the form overleaf

## Education

## HISTORIANS' CONFERENCE

Historians, history teachers, and other educationists will be brought together by the International Conference on History Teaching, the third session of which will be held at Madrid next spring.

The subjects which the president of the conference, Mr. R. Altamira, suggests should be discussed include:

How the history of Spain (the hosts of the conference) is presented in the text-books of other countries.

How the history of the world since the War should be presented in text-books.

How badly taught history distorts the child's mind.

If there is sufficient demand, there will be a consideration of reports on the cinema in relation to the teaching of history.

The general secretary of the conference is Mr. Lhéritier, and its headquarters are at the offices of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, 2 Rue de Montpensier, Paris (1<sup>er</sup>).

## FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

### August.

11. 8.15 p.m. Friends Hall, Barnet Grove, London, E.2; meeting of Bethnal Green and Stepney members, Peace Pledge Union.
13. 1.30 p.m. Peace Pledge Book Shop, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4; closing address and statement of policy by Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard.
- 16-27. Geneva Institute of International Relations; subject, "The Future of the Collective System."
- 17-23. Peace Week organized by Shoreditch Peace Council.
- 22 & 23. The Institute, 230 Renfrew Street, Glasgow; Assembly and conference organized by the Scottish Youth Peace Assembly.
28. 8 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, Isleworth; meeting of Hounslow, Isleworth, Brentford and Twickenham districts, Peace Pledge Union.
- 8 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, Stoke Newington; meeting of Stoke Newington team, Peace Pledge Union, to be addressed by Canon S. D. Morris.
- 31-September 7. Geneva; World Youth Congress under the auspices of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies; particulars from Youth Secretary, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, London S.W.1

### September.

- 3-6. Brussels; World Peace Congress; organized by Rassemblement Universel pour le Paix; English committee, International Peace Campaign, c/o, Dame Adelaide Livingstone, 27 Chester Terrace, London S.W.1.
6. 3 p.m. Rooker Park, Erdington, Birmingham; open-air demonstration.
- 7-12. Irvine, Ayrshire; Manchester Anti-War Exhibition; under auspices of Irvine Peace Council.
12. 4 p.m. Lodge Drive, Palmers Green; procession leaves for 6 p.m. Town Hall grounds, Wood Green; demonstration and mass rally organized by Wood Green and Southgate Peace Council.
- 14-19. Saltcoats, Ayrshire; Manchester Anti-War Exhibition; under auspices of Saltcoats Peace Council.
- 21-26. Cooperative Hall, Dunlop St., Kilmarnock; Manchester Anti-War Exhibition; under auspices of Kilmarnock Peace Council.

Sybil, Lady Eden, mother of the Foreign Secretary, appealed to mothers to make their sons join the army and "not to be sloppy about it." She also thinks (says "John Bull") that "among the younger men who are workless idleness is encouraged."

## Letter to the Editor

### "RACIAL" DOCTRINE A MYTH

#### Aryans Actually Include the Jews!

Dear Sir,—Apart from the very obvious danger to the peace of the world that lurks in international antagonism, a great menace lies unobserved by the "average man" (whoever he may be) in the violent race hatred which, nurtured in Germany, is showing a tendency to permeate all countries. To state blandly that anti-Semitism is unworthy of civilized men, that it is the outcome of jealousy and ignorance, is too mild and too inadequate. In the name of humanity some effort should be made to enlighten the masses where the question of ethnic grouping is concerned.

There is neither an Aryan nor a semetic race. The Aryans include all people speaking any one of the Indo-European languages and therefore embrace Jews! Race, strictly speaking, refers to inherited physical characteristics only; and the science of anthropology (real—not Hitlerite!) has, long ago established the fact that there are no physical characteristics common to all Jews, and only to Jews.

To refer to "the Jewish race" is as foolish as referring to "the Quaker race" or "the Wesleyan Methodist race" or "the Free Mason race."

Hitlerite anti-semitism goes so far as to attempt to prove that the Saviour was "Aryan". When it succeeds—as it no doubt will—it will clearly defeat its own object. For if Jesus Christ was not a Jew "of the House of Israel, of the line of David" then the Jews were quite right in rejecting him and declaring that he was not the true Messiah!

Readers interested in this Jewish question should see my article, "Tabu and the Jews" in *The Contemporary Review* for Dec. 1935, wherein I enlarge on the anthropological and psychological integrity of the Jewish people.

But in any case everyone should endeavour to understand clearly that the Jews and Gentiles of Europe and America are one people, practising different religious ritual, but worshipping one and the same God. Race proper, and race in its sub-divisions, is nothing to do with religious beliefs or nationality.

Racial distinctions cut across national frontiers in the non-Jewish German population, and, what is more, but a small percentage of these is Nordic!

JULIAN FRANKLYN.

London, W.C.

## TYNESIDE WATCHES SPAIN

### Determined to Withhold Arms from Rebels

A resolution condemning Italian and German fascism as the forces behind the rebel movement in Spain was unanimously passed at a conference convened by the Tyneside Joint Peace Council on Saturday for the purpose of electing delegates to the forthcoming World Peace Congress. The resolution went on:

**We are of the opinion that the interference of the above-named countries in the affairs of Spain has considerably sharpened the danger of international complications and further endangers the peace of Europe.**

There followed a demand that the British Government should take a sharp line against all such interference and, while lending support to the Spanish Government, should refuse all licences for the export of aeroplanes and ammunition to Morocco and other areas controlled by the fascists in Spain.

"Further, we demand that the National Council of Labour, in co-operation with all others desirous of doing so, shall initiate a nation-wide campaign to rouse the masses of people in support of such demands." Not content with this, however, the conference accepted an addendum resolving

**to interview the executives of the trade unions concerned with a view to the immediate prevention of the shipment of munitions and the movement of aeroplanes intended for the fascist rebels.**

The resolution was moved by Councillor H. Bolton, of the Chopwell Division of the Durham Miners Association, one of the five delegates appointed to the world congress. The others were: Councillor J. Stephenson (Blyth Divisional Labour Party), Mr. C. Woods (Newcastle Communist Party), Mr. W. Stewart (Newcastle and Gateshead Trades Council), and Mrs. Mew (Newcastle Women's Co-operative Guild).

The conference, which was held in Burt Hall, Newcastle, was attended by 95 delegates from 71 organizations.

## CARDIFF'S DEMAND TO GOVERNMENT

### Permanent Peace as Paramount Aim

This mass meeting of the citizens of Cardiff, remembering the sorrows and wrongs of the Great War, begun 22 years ago, and all its evil aftermath, demands that a permanent peace shall be the paramount aim of the policy of our Government.

We pledge ourselves to seek peace by every possible just means, and call for the cooperation of men and women of good will in all lands in a great effort to achieve this, the supreme need of our world to-day.

The resolution was passed at a demonstration in Cathays Park, Cardiff, on Saturday, which was organized by a committee composed of representatives from religious organizations, peace societies, trade unions, and other sympathetic bodies.

Contingents marched from all parts of the city to a rallying place, from which 2,000 people marched through the centre of the city to the park, where three or four thousand heard speeches by Mr. C. R. Attlee, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, and Mr. Wilfred Wellock.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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### BOOKS

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THE CLAPTON BOOK STORE

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All up-to-date Peace Literature

### HEALTH TREATMENT

MISS J. D. WALLINGTON, health practitioner, osteopath, bonesetter, treats all conditions of ill-health by natural methods; particularly successful with nerve and digestive cases. Consultations by appointment. 1 Ashley Place, S.W.1. (near Victoria Station). Victoria 0131. Residential telephone, Weald (Kent) 53.

### MEETINGS

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION (London Union). A Fellowship Hour, for communion with God and each other, led by Rev. Alan Balding, is being held the third Monday in each month from 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., at 165 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

### WHERE TO STAY

DERBYSHIRE HILLS. — Vegetarian Food Reform Guest House. Alt. 600ft. For happy holiday or restful recuperation. Increased accommodation. Central heating throughout; h. and c. water in all bedrooms. Central for conferences.—A. & K. S. Ludlow, The Briars, Crich, near Matlock. Tel.: Ambergate 44. Station, Ambergate (L.M.S.)

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A small seventeenth-century inn, situated in a delightful district, has been converted into a strictly vegetarian Guest House with all modern conveniences. An excellent bus service connects with the railway at Windermere.

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Hostess: Miss Fay K. Jones.

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Please mention PEACE NEWS when answering advertisements.

Undeterred by the Senate Committee of Inquiry's recommendation of Government control of the industry, sixteen more munition-making businesses have been registered in America. The Secretary of State has now granted licences to export arms under the neutrality statute of the United States to 131 companies.

Printed for the "Peace News" Group, 59 Waterfall Road, London, N.11, by A. Graves, 8/10 Stanhope Street, London, N.W.1.

## PLEASE HAND THIS TO YOUR NEWSAGENT

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(Newsagent's name)

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